A

REVIEW

OFTHE

Affairs of FRANCE:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Churiday, November 15. 1705.

the Author's Resolution, for some time to Address himself to the Convocation, have been some time big with Expectation, that according to the Custom of this Age of Russian our Superiours, I should Present them with some Memorial in the Modern Method, and fall soul upon the Clergy, with all the proper Investives, which some of that Reverend Order have lately bestow'd upon their Neighbours.

This Paper is Calculated to the Undeceiving these Gentlemen, and to let such People know, that I shall not return Railing for Railing, and Reviling for Reviling; I shall Treat them not as they do, but as they ought to Treat their Brethren; which Duty if they do not perform, nor pay the Debt to Good Manners, which they owe as Men; I shall let them know I Condemn the Practice, not by falling into it, but by avoiding it my self.

Besides these fort of People are very much Deceiv'd in me, if they think that in what I have said of the Clergy in England, I would be understood to mean the whole Body of the Clergy in general.

I have never been backward to Express my self, with all that Reverence and Regard, to the Sober, Moderate, and Pious part of the Clergy of England, as becomes me, not in Charity only, but in real Duty and Respect.

And this is not in Print only, but ou all Occasions in Conversation, both Publicks and Private; for the Truth of this, I refer to all I have Printed in the World; I refer to several of the Clergy themselves, with whom I have the Honour, to Converse; and I Challenge all the World, to Charge me with the least Disrespect to them as a Body, either by Word or Writing in my Life.

If I have fingled out some, who Disgrace their Cloath, and are Scandalous to their Profession, and spoken some Unhappy Trushs of them, which the general Body of the Clergy really ought, ay, and really do Abhor them for, they must blame themselves; I hope none but the Guilty will think themselves Concern'd in it; and for those, let them Reform it, and that is the best way to Silence me, and Recommend them to a

general Charity.

As to the Clergy in general, as a Body of Divine Rulers of, and Pillars to Support the Church of England, as the whole Body of Diffenters, have in general declar'd they are a True Church; so they must at the same time, allow them true Gospel Ministers; and this they Testishe among other things, by this very Special and most Undeniable Proof, that is a Church of England Divide, comes off from the Church, and Enters among the Dissenters, they Accept him as a Minister, without a Recordination or Recognition; a Charity, the Church has not yet Condescended to in the Case of the Dissenters.

Allowing them thus True Gospel Minifers, Legally Constituted and Ordain'd; I should shew my self very Ignorant of my Duty, or very Regardless of Performing it, if I did not Treat them with all that Reverence and Distance, due to the Sacred Office; and of my Manners also, if I did not Respect the Civil Dignity, Plac'd upon them, by the Favour and Consent of the

Government and Laws.

Now whatever Opinion these Prejudic'd People, may have of the Author of this Paper, they shall, I hope have nothing to say to him, either as to his Duty or his Good Manners; and therefore it is, I say, this Paper is Calculated for their Disap-

pointment.

The General Part of the Clergy of England, especially of the Dignis'd Clergy, are Men of Worth, Men of Learning, Piety and Moderation, as such I shall apply to them; if any are otherwise minded, I am not Falking to them, they have neither Lot nor Portion in this Matter; I am aiming at the Nations Peace, and therefore am talking to those Gentlemen, who have shown

their Inclination to it; that as there is hopes; from their Healing Charitable Spirit, much may be done towards this Bleffed Work; fo I would not be wanting to offer a Mite, and take off as far as possible, the Scandal-which those, who set themselves against this good Work, raise upon the Diffenters, Thas they do not delire it upon fair Conditions.

In order to convince the worst of my Enemies therefore of the Sincerity of my Design, and that I mean nothing but what I say they will find these Papers, while thus applying themselves to the Convocation, doing it with all possible Precautions, Reverence and Respect; not only as from a Persons Addressing for Peace, and therefore suited to the Healing Requests; but as Respecting the Persons apply'd to, who ought to be Treated with a Decency becoming their Charaster, Prosession, and the great Share they have in the Welfare of Resigion in general, and the Establish'd Church in these Nations in particular.

Whether the Gentlemen will please to call this an Address, a Memorial, a Remonstrance, or by whatsoever Name or Title they please to Distinguish, I leave them at Liberty; the Subject is fad and serious: the Manner I delire should bear a Proportion both to the Dignity of the Afsembly, and the Weight of the Case. crave leave to be very plain, but shall ask Pardon if I Trespass. 'Tis a Case and that requires Openness The Candor and Charity of the Assembly, will, I hope entertain me, with the same Respect the Innocence of my Defign claims, and judge me with that Impartiality of Mind, as they would be judg'd in like Case.

If any Man enquire what Title I have to make this the Subject of my Concern, I vindicate my felf from the Scandal of an Officious Medler, in Matters remote to my Sphere, by urging the Necessity, Weight, and exceeding Concern of what I am upon, even to every Protestant in the Nation; my own Share, and the Share of my Pofterity in the Welfare of this Nation, both Civil and Religious, is as sufficient a Justification to my making this Address, as my having a House in the Street, is to my cry-

ing Fire, and railing the Neighbours, when

But these are Discourses without Doors. The Reverend Assembly, to which this Paper now applies it self, are better Judges in this Particular; and claiming the common Priviledge of speaking out what I have to say, I shall freely refer my self and these Papers to their Lordships Censure.

Wherefore without any farther Apology, I am now an Humble Suitour to all the Reverend Members of the Present Convocation, the National Synod of England, for Audience on the most Solema Occasion of

PEA.CE.

'Tis true, Reverend Fathers, the Difficulties which have hitherto appear'd in the way, to hinder and interrupt the Nations Peace, both Civil and Religious, have been very very many, and the Persons that have joyn'd in with those Unhappy Articles, have been not only many, but Men of Figure, of the first Magnitude; Men of Such Degree, that has encreased the Difficulty, till the Work has been laid by Good Men, have despair'd of it, or at least have died in the Faith of it, as a thing remote, that may some time or other happen, when unforeseen Revolutions concur, and those things happen to come in Conjunction, which Men can hardly hope for.

And as these things have kept back the blessed Minute, when this Divided Nation should come to a General Union; so, My Lords, Great and seemingly Insuperable Difficulties lie yet in the way; and to most Eyes, the happy Juncture seems yet out of Sight. To me, I consess, it is not so; and pardon me, My Lords, if I say, That the whole of the Matter seems to lie before

your Assembly.

As this is a great thing to fay, and the Generals contain almost Infinite Particulars, I crave Leave to fumm them up into some Heads, which I shall enter into the Particulars of afterward. As,

1. It is in your Power to settle and secure the Private Peace and Reputation of

the Church of England.

2. It is in your Power to take away all

Pretence for an Occasional Bill.

3. It is in your Power to remove all manner of Ground for the late violent pretended.

Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church.

4. It is in your Power to heal and make up the large Breach in the Church, restore her Communion, and Cure what is call'd by some, the Schism of the Nation.

5. It is in your Power to unite the Civil as well as Religious Interest of the Nation.

6. It is in your Power to bring all this to pais, not only by doing nothing but what you may do; but by doing nothing but what you cannot lawfully omit.

My Lords and Reverend Fathers of the Convocation, if these things are so, then you will by no means blame an hamble Author, for laying these things at your Feet.

Nor let the Arguments here to be brought, receive less Weight in your Opinious, from the meanest and most despicable Character their Author may have in your Thought, either by the Misrepresentations of Men, or the Prejudice at a Man differing and dissenting in some few very sew, small very small Matters; since all that Prejudice will die with either an Answer, or a Grant to the Matters now to be laid before You; the Man, my Lords, would be no more a Dissenter, nor a Million of Families beside, were the Case now coming before your Lorships, brought to a Head.

Discring, my Lords, as some have call'd t, Political, not Religious Disserting, if any such thing there is in the World, has no Concern in the Dispute of this Paper. A Religious Disserter, I take to be a Protestant; one that would willingly conform to every thing, even for Peace-take, that his Conscience can with any possible Satisfaction comply with; but that is such things as in which he cannot satisfy his Conscience, chooses to obey God rather than Man; even just so, my Lords, as the Church of England her self did when sink the renounced the Errors of Popery.

Of such a Distenser, no sincere Church of England Protestant can find in his heart to complain; between such a Dissenter and a Church man, there need be no want of Charity; and I am very sure there can really be no different Interest; their Civil Foundation is the same, their Prosperity and Consultante brought to pass by the same means

and on both Sides purfued by the same

Persons.

Such Diffenters cannot be suppress'd, but the Church of England will lose so many fast Friends, that on all Occasions have and ever will join with her in the General Detence of the Nation, and in the general Defence of the Protestant Religion, and in the particular Defence of the Church of England, whenever the comes to suffer either the Politick or Religious Invalions of Popery or Tyranny.

Such Diffensers can never fee or defire to fee the Church of England suppress'd, crush'd, or run down; but they must fee or defire to see themselves exposed naked and defenceless to the Fury of an Adversary, which, 'tis too plain, they cannot pretend to be able to defend themselves, and they cannot be rationally supposed so blind, as

not to fee it.

Such Diffenters, while we are confidering them as Men, furnish'd with Reason enough to allow their being kept out of Bedlam, cannot be suggested to have the least Defign against the present Establishment of the Church of England; and all the Clamours and pretended Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church of England from the Diffenters, I doubt not having obtained your Lordship's Pardon for my Attempt, I shall in the Course of this Address make appear to be empty Suggestions, ungrounded, ignorant, or malicious, and to prove to your Lordships Satisfaction, and the Conviction of all the reasonable unprejudiced part of Mankind, that the present Circumstances of the Diffenting Interest in the Nation, is in itselelf and in its own Nature an ab-Solute Security to the Church of England, and a direct unanswerable Proof. That the Church can never fall again into any Publick Difafter from the Diffenters.

And tho' this may feem a Paradox to some. yet I claim to make it out, and am content to submitto any Censure, if I fail in it; befeething your Lordships, and the Reverend Gautlemen of your Lower House, to give

me but the fair Law of Argument, and all Men are wellcome, either Publickly or Privately to confute me if they can-

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